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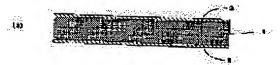
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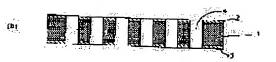
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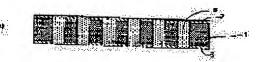
# (54) CONDUCTIVE FILM WITH ANISOTROPY AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a conductive film with an anisotropy which has a sufficient anisotropy and a high conductivity, and is capable of highly reliable contact. CONSTITUTION: A conductive film with an anisotropy is manufactured by laying water soluble films 2, 3 on both surfaces of a thermoplastic film 1, forming holes 4 penetrating these films 1, 2, 3 and filling a conductive substance 5 in the holes 4. After the water soluble films 2, 3 are dissolved and removed when the conductive film is used, the film is fixed to members to be connected by a thermo-compression bonding in order to connect them to each other in the direction of film thickness.







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## **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Anisotropy electric conduction film characterized by carrying out thermocompression bonding to a connector-ed, and performing electrical installation of the direction of thickness after having the conductive matter with which it fills up in the pore which penetrates the thermoplastic film of nonaqueous solubility, the water-soluble film arranged to both sides of this thermoplastic film, and said thermoplastic film and said water-soluble film in the direction of thickness and carrying out dissolution removal of the water-soluble film.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the anisotropy electric conduction film including the process which arranges the water-soluble film to both sides of the thermoplastic film, the process which forms the pore which penetrates said thermoplastic film and said water-soluble film, and the process which fills up this pore with the conductive matter which has elasticity.

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the anisotropy electric conduction film which is used for connection with precision electronic parts and a substrate with narrow conductor spacing, for example, connection of FPC and a substrate, connection of a LCD substrate and a driver, etc. and which has conductivity only in the direction of thickness, and its manufacture approach. [0002]

[The conventional technique and the technical problem which should be solved] The anisotropy electric conduction film used now makes adhesive binder resin distribute a conductive particle, fiber, etc. the conductor which can manufacture such anisotropy electric conduction film cheaply, and aligns at detailed spacing and which countered -- while between is easily connectable, in order to make an anisotropy discover, it was essentially impossible for it to have been necessary to restrict the amount of the conductive particle which can be contained, and to have acquired high conductivity. Moreover, in order to remove the binder which exists in the perimeter of a conductive particle in the case of sticking by pressure, it is necessary to put a high pressure. Therefore, the mechanical property strong against an adherend was required and the application range was narrowed.

[0003] On the other hand, although the electric conduction film of the type which makes an elastic body come to distribute a conductive particle in large quantities is connectable by the comparatively low pressure, the present condition is not having the anisotropy to the extent that it is considered that the conductivity of itself is isotropic or between contiguity terminals is insulated. Moreover, since this kind of electric conduction film has the property that connection changes a lot, according to the compressive pressure, It is filled up with a conductive elastic body in the pore penetrated in the vertical direction of housing for between. the conductor which counters -- the technique of giving an anisotropy is known -- \*\*\*\* (U.S. Pat. No. 4,770,641) -- compared with about [ needing a means to fix to an up-and-down connector-ed by the approach indicated ], and the anisotropy electric conduction film, the connectable pitch of the actual condition is large. Therefore, it is in it having high conductivity, the purpose of this invention being equipped with sufficient anisotropy, being able to obtain reliable connection by easy connection, and offering the anisotropy electric conduction film corresponding to a \*\* pitch, and its manufacture approach further.

[The means of technical-problem solution, and its operation] This invention has the conductive matter with which it fills up in the pore which penetrates the thermoplastic film of nonaqueous solubility, the water-soluble film arranged to both sides of this thermoplastic film, and said thermoplastic film and said water-soluble film in the direction of thickness, and after it carries out dissolution removal of the water-soluble film, it offers the anisotropy electric conduction film characterized by carrying out thermocompression bonding to a connector-ed, and performing electrical installation of the direction of thickness.

[0005] Furthermore, this invention offers the manufacture approach of the anisotropy electric conduction film including the process which arranges the water-soluble film to thermoplastic both sides, the process which forms the pore which penetrates said thermoplastic film and said water-soluble film, and the process which fills up this pore with the conductive matter which has elasticity.

[0006] Artificers found out that many pores were formed in the thermoplastics film of the nonaqueous solubility which has the water-soluble film in both sides (process 1), and the anisotropy electric conduction film which has the outstanding engine performance by what (process 2) this film is filled up with the conductive matter for could be formed, as a result of repeating examination about the structure for solving these technical problems. This anisotropy electric conduction film carries out dissolution removal of the water-soluble surface film in advance of use (process 3), and is actually used by what thermocompression bonding is performed for (process 4).

[Example] Hereafter, based on an accompanying drawing, the suitable example of the anisotropy electric conduction film of this invention and its manufacture approach is explained.

[0008] Drawing 1 is the sectional view showing the production process of the anisotropy electric conduction film of this invention. Drawing 2 is the sectional view showing the sticking-by-pressure process of the anisotropy electric conduction film manufactured by this invention.

[0009] In drawing 1, the film 1 which consists of nonaqueous solubility thermoplastics has the structure inserted with the film 2 and 3 which consists of water-soluble matter (drawing 1 (a)).

[0010] Thermoplastic polyimide (TPI) besides being the ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA) generally used as hot melt adhesive, styrene butadiene rubber (SBR), a polyamide (PA), etc. as matter of the nonaqueous solubility thermoplasticity in here, thermoplastic urethane (TPU), polyether imide (PEI), etc. can use all thermoplastics.

[0011] Moreover, as water-soluble matter, although polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyacrylic acid, a carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), carboxy ethyl cellulose (CEC), etc. are raised, if it is water soluble resin which can form membranes, anythings can be used.

[0012] Moreover, as the formation approach of the water-soluble film 2, although all film means forming, such as the methods of application, such as a gravure coat, a knife coat, a spin coat, and dipping, and a gaseous-phase vacuum evaporation polymerization, a surface polymerization, can be used, this approach should be suitably chosen by the class of water soluble resin to be used. It cannot be overemphasized that the approach of applying the thermoplastics film 1 and laminating can also be used using the above-mentioned means to the water-soluble film 2 already formed on the other hand.

[0013] The pore 4 which a large number penetrated on this film is formed (drawing 1 (b)). Formation of a pore 4 can use the usual processing means. That is, although the approach by punching, the approach by the drill, the approach by laser, the approach by chemical and physical etching, etc. are mentioned, since the approach by laser or etching is advantageous and punching and drilling are advantageous in respect of cost in order to form a pore at short spacing, the optimal approach should be chosen according to the path and spacing of a pore to need. although the path and spacing of a pore are determined by the width of face and spacing of a conductor (following covering -- it is called a conductor) which a connectionless object has -- the path of a pore -covering -- a conductor -- it is required to be smaller than the narrowest gap of a between, and it is desirable that it is 1/2 or less. moreover, spacing of a pore -- covering -- a conductor -- it is required to be narrower than the narrowest spacing of a between, and it is desirable that it is 1/2 or less too. [0014] Furthermore, a pore 4 is filled up with the conductive matter 5 (drawing 1 (c)). Although all the approaches usually learned can apply restoration of the conductive matter 5, it should choose the optimal approach according to the class of matter with which it fills up. the mixture which is not hardened when the matter consists of mixture of heat-curing mold resin, such as silicone rubber, a conductive particle, or fiber -- a squeeze etc. -- a hole -- after being filled up in a hole by approaches, such as the squeeze method buried inside, the approach of hardening with heating is effective. The non-conductive particle substantially covered with metal particles or a metal membrane as a conductive particle in this case is mentioned.

[0015] When the matter is the conductive polymer which has conjugated double bond, a polymerization can be carried out electrically within a hole, or chemically. In this case, as an example of the giant molecule which can be used, these derivatives, such as polyacethylene, polypyrrole, poly thienylene, polyphenylene, and Pori (phenylenevinylene), are mentioned. Moreover, these macromolecules may be doped with the electronic receptiveness matter (acceptor) or the electron-donative matter (donor). under the present circumstances -- as the example of the

electronic receptiveness matter which can be used -- a halogen, 5 phosphorus fluorides, and 5 \*\*\*\*ized arsenic -- boron, a sulfuric acid, hydrogen halide, etc. are raised 3 bromination 3 boron chloride
3 boron fluoride. Moreover, as an example of the electron-donative matter which can be used in this
case, alkali metal, the 4th class amine, etc. are raised.

[0016] When the matter is the mixture of a macromolecule and heat-curing mold resin which has conjugated double bond After being filled up with thermosetting resin in a hole by the approach described in the top, the macromolecule which has the conductivity described in the top by carrying out a polymerization the inside of the thermosetting resin raw material neither the approach of obtaining mixture by the polymerization of the monomer which permeated in resin, nor whose conductive polymer powder beforehand obtained by the known approach is hardened -- mixing -- a hole -- it can obtain by the approach of carrying out heat hardening etc. after being filled up inside. [0017] the case where the matter is a metal -- a hole, inside, a metal is deposited by the electric reaction and chemical or the approach with which it is filled up can be used. For example, after sticking a copper film on the field of membranous one side and giving electrolysis plating by making this into an electrode, it is possible by removing a copper film by etching to be filled up with a metal in a hole.

[0018] What should be observed is the point that restoration of the conductive matter to a pore does not need to be performed completely. covering -- narrowing spacing of the pore formed at the process 2 compared with the die length and spacing of a conductor -- two or more conductive matter -- this covering -- it will contribute to the electrical installation between conductors 22. for this reason, this covering -- if one or more pores per conductor are filled up with the conductive matter, the purpose of a process 3 will be attained.

[0019] After a pore 4 is filled up with the conductive matter 5, the anisotropy electric conduction film is rinsed and the water-soluble film 2 and 3 is removed (<u>drawing 2</u>(a)). then, the conductor which thermocompression bonding is carried out to the connected body 21, and counters -- 22 comrades are electrically connectable (<u>drawing 2</u>(b) thru/or (c)).

[0020] Although the conductive matter projects and is formed to the thermoplastics with which the anisotropy electric conduction film of this invention serves as adhesives at the time of thermocompression bonding, before carrying out dissolution removal of the water-soluble film, this water-soluble film protects the conductive matter as a protective coat.

[0021] Although the suitable example of this invention was shown like the above, this to the last and does not restrict this invention.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the anisotropy electric conduction film which performs electrical installation only in the direction of thickness by being the film which forms two or more pores which penetrate self, and comes to fill up a pore the conductive matter, carrying out dissolution removal and carrying out thermocompression bonding of the film to three layer membranes which formed the film which consists of water soluble resin in both sides of the film which consists of thermoplastics of nonaqueous solubility according to this invention at the time of use is offered, the effectiveness like a less or equal is done so.

[0023] (1) Since dissolution removal of the protective coat is carried out at the time of use, thermoplastics is protected till before removal, and since the connected body is connected by carrying out thermocompression bonding further, reliable connection is attained easily.
[0024] (2) Since a projection and this projection contribute to connection in the field of thermoplasticity [ projection / which has elasticity / of the conductive matter ] when dissolution removal of the protective coat is carried out, more reliable connection is made. Furthermore, the force required in the case of connection serves as the sum of the force required for compression of the conductive matter, and the force required for adhesion of thermoplastics, and this value is sharply small compared with the force required in the case of the conventional anisotropy electric conduction film with the need of eliminating resin in large quantities. Therefore, the electrical installation of an adherend in which a mechanical strength tends to carry out a compression set low also becomes possible.

[0025] (3) Where compressive stress is applied, connection is attained, and this condition becomes possible [continuing and having the high conductivity stabilized since it was held by adhesives as it

is ].
[0026] (4) forming the pore with which the conductive matter is filled up for suitable spacing -covering -- also when dispersion is in spacing of a conductor, it can respond.
[0027] (5) The conductive matter with which a pore is filled up is usable in what adjusted elasticity
and conductivity freely out of selection width of face large in comparison.

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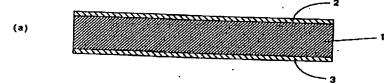
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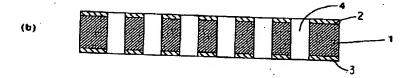
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## **DRAWINGS**

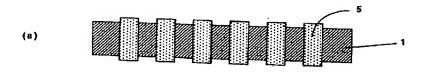


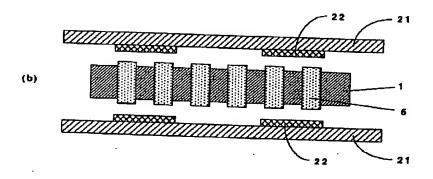


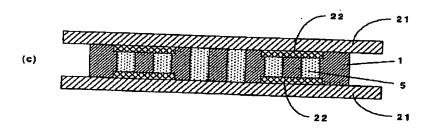




[Drawing 2]







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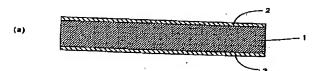
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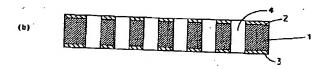
# (54) 【発明の名称】 異方性導電膜およびその製造方法

## (57)【要約】

【目的】 十分な異方性と高導電性とを兼ね具え、信頼性の高い接触が可能な異方性導電膜及びその製造方法を 提供すること。

【構成】 異方性導電膜は、水溶性膜2、3を熱可塑性物質の膜1の両面に配置し、これらを貫通した孔部4を形成し孔部4内に導電性物質5を充填することにより製造される。使用時には水溶性膜2、3を溶解除去した後、被接続物に熱圧着して固定され、被接続物間を膜厚方向に相互接続する。







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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 非水溶性の熱可塑性膜と、

該熱可塑性膜の両面に配置される水溶性膜と、

前記熱可塑性膜及び前記水溶性膜を膜厚方向に貫通する 孔部内に充填される導電性物質と、

を有し、水溶性膜を溶解除去した後に被接続物に熱圧着 されて膜厚方向の電気的接続を行うことを特徴とする異 方性導電膜。

【請求項2】 熱可塑性膜の両面に水溶性膜を配置させ る工程と、

前記熱可塑性膜及び前記水溶性膜を貫通する孔部を形成 する工程と、

該孔部に弾性を有する導電性物質を充填する工程とを含 む異方性導電膜の製造方法。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

## [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、狭い導電体間隔を持つ 精密電子部品および基板との接続、例えばFPCと基板 の接続や、LCD基板とドライバの接続などに用いられ る、膜厚方向のみに導電性を持つ異方性導電膜及びその 20 製造方法に関するものである。

### [0002]

【従来技術及び解決すべき課題】現在用いられている異 方性導電膜は、接着性のバインダー樹脂に導電性の粒子 や繊維などを分散させたものである。このような異方性 導電膜は、安価に製造でき、かつ微細な間隔で整列する 対向した導体間を容易に接続できる半面、異方性を発現 させるために、含有することの出来る導電性粒子の量を 制限する必要があり、高い導電性を得ることが本質的に 不可能であった。また、圧着の際には導電性粒子の周囲 30 に存在するバインダーを除去するため、高い圧力をかけ る必要がある。そのため、被着物には強い機械的特性が 要求され、応用範囲を狭くしていた。

【0003】一方、弾性体に導電性粒子を大量に分散さ せてなるタイプの導電膜は、比較的低い圧力で接続が可 能であるが、それ自体の導電性は等方的であるか、又は 隣接端子間が絶縁されていると見做されるほどの異方性 を備えていないのが現状である。また、この種の導電膜 は圧縮の圧力に応じて接続が大きく変化する特性を持っ ているため、対向する導体間のために導電性の弾性体 を、ハウジングの上下方向に貫通した孔部内に充填し、 異方性を持たせる手法が知られている(米国特許第4,77 0,641 号)が、開示される方法では上下の被接続物に固 定する手段を必要とするばかりか、異方性導電膜に比べ て接続可能なピッチが大きいのが実情である。従って、 本発明の目的は十分な異方性を具えつつ高導電性を有 し、信頼性の高い接続を容易な接続により得ることがで き、更に狭ピッチに対応する異方性導電膜及びその製造 方法を提供することにある。

## [0004]

【課題解決の手段及びその作用】本発明は、非水溶性の 熱可塑性膜と、該熱可塑性膜の両面に配置される水溶性 膜と、前記熱可塑性膜及び前記水溶性膜を膜厚方向に貫 通する孔部内に充填される導電性物質とを有し、水溶性 膜を溶解除去した後に被接続物に熱圧着されて膜厚方向 の電気的接続を行うことを特徴とする異方性導電膜を提

【0005】更に本発明は、熱可塑性の両面に水溶性膜 を配置させる工程と、前記熱可塑性膜及び前記水溶性膜 を貫通する孔部を形成する工程と、該孔部に弾性を有す る導電性物質を充填する工程とを含む異方性導電膜の製 造方法を提供する。

【0006】発明者らは、これらの課題を解決するため の構造について検討を重ねた結果、水溶性の膜を両面に もつ、非水溶性の熱可塑性樹脂膜に多数の孔部を形成し (工程1)、該膜に導電性物質を充填する(工程2)こ とにより、優れた性能をもつ異方性導電膜を形成できる ことを見いだした。この異方性導電膜は、使用に先立ち 表面の水溶性膜を溶解除去し(工程3)、熱圧着を行う (工程4) ことにより実際に使用されるものである。 [0007]

【実施例】以下、添付図面に基づいて、本発明の異方性 導電膜及びその製造方法の好適実施例について説明す る。

【0008】図1は、本発明の異方性導電膜の製造工程 を示す断面図である。図2は、本発明により製造された 異方性導電膜の圧着工程を示す断面図である。

【0009】図1において、非水溶性熱可塑性物質から なる膜1は水溶性物質からなる膜2、3によって挟まれ た構造を持っている(図1(a))。

【0010】ここで非水溶性熱可塑性の物質としては、 一般にホットメルト接着剤として用いられるエチレン酢 酸ビニル共重合体(EVA)、スチレンブタジエンラバ - (SBR)、ポリアミド(PA)などの他、熱可塑性 ポリイミド(TPI)、熱可塑性ウレタン(TPU)、 ポリエーテルイミド(PEI)等、あらゆる熱可塑性樹 脂を用いることができる。

【0011】また水溶性の物質としては、ポリビニルア ルコール(PVA)、ポリアクリル酸、カルボキシメチ ルセルロース(CMC)、カルボキシエチルセルロース (CEC) などがあげられるが、成膜可能な水溶性樹脂 であればどのようなものでも用いることができる。

【0012】また水溶性膜2の形成方法として、グラビ アコート、ナイフコート、スピンコート、ディッピング などの塗布方法や、気相蒸着重合、表面重合などのあら ゆる膜形成手段を用いることが出来るが、この方法は用 いる水溶性樹脂の種類によって適宜選択されるべきもの である。一方、既に形成された水溶性膜2に対し、上記 の手段を用い熱可塑性樹脂膜1を塗布し、ラミネートす 50 る方法も用いることが出来るのは言うまでもない。

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【0014】さらに、孔部4に導電性物質5を充填する (図1(c))。導電性物質5の充填は、通常知られている 方法が全て適用できるが、充填される物質の種類により 最適な方法を選択すべきである。物質がシリコーンゴム 等の熱硬化型樹脂と導電性粒子もしくは繊維の混合物か 20 らなる場合には、未硬化の混合物をスクイーズ等によって孔内に埋めるスクイーズ法等の方法により孔内に充填した後、加熱により硬化する方法が有効である。この場合の導電性粒子としては金属粒子又は金属膜により実質的に被覆された非導電性粒子等が挙げられる。

【0015】物質が共役二重結合を有する導電性高分子である場合は、孔内で電気的もしくは化学的に重合させることができる。この際に用いることができる高分子の例としては、ポリアセチレン、ポリピロール、ポリフェニレン、ポリフェニレン、ポリフェニレン、ポリでカーンでは、アクセプターであるいは電子受容性物質(アクセプター)あるいは電子供与性物質(ドナー)によってドープされていてもよい。この際用いることのできる電子受容性物質の例としては、ハロゲン、5フッ化リン、5ふっ化ヒ素、3塩化ホウ素、3塩化ホウ素、3塩化ホウ素、硫酸、ハロゲン、5フッ化リン、5ふっ化ヒ素、3 塩化ホウ素、3 塩化ホウ素、3 塩化ホウ素、3 塩化ホウ素、6 表別できる電子供与性物質の例としては、アルカリ金属、第4級アミンなどがあげられる。

【0016】物質が共役二重結合を有する高分子と熱硬化型樹脂の混合物である場合には、上で述べた方法により熱硬化性樹脂を孔内に充填した後、上で述べた導電性を有する高分子を重合することで、樹脂内に浸透したモノマーの重合により混合物を得る方法や、あらかじめ既知の方法により得られた導電性高分子粉末を未硬化の熱硬化性樹脂原料中に混合し、孔内に充填後、加熱硬化する方法などにより得ることができる。

【0017】物質が金属である場合には、孔内において 化学的もしくは電気的反応により金属を析出させ、充填 する方法が利用できる。例えば、膜の片側の面に銅膜を 50 張り付け、これを電極として電解鍍金を施した後、エッチングにより銅膜を除去することにより、孔内に金属を 充填することが可能である。

【0018】注目すべきことは、孔部への導電性物質の 充填は、完全に行われる必要はないという点である。被 着導体の長さおよび間隔に比べ、工程2で形成した孔部 の間隔を狭くしておくことにより、複数の導電性物質が 該被着導体22間の電気的接続に貢献することになる。こ のため、該被着導体当り1つ以上の孔部に導電性物質が 充填されておれば、工程3の目的は達成されるのであ る。

【0019】孔部4に導電性物質5が充填された後、異方性導電膜は水洗され、水溶性膜2、3が除去される(図2(a))。その後、被接続体21に熱圧着され対向する導体22同士を電気的に接続することができる(図2(b)乃至(c))。

【0020】本発明の異方性導電膜は、熱圧着時に接着 剤となる熱可塑性樹脂に対し、導電性物質が突出して形成されるが、水溶性膜を溶解除去する以前においては、 この水溶性膜が保護膜として導電性物質を保護する。

【0021】以上の如く、本発明の好適実施例を示したが、これはあくまでも例示的なものであり、本発明を制限するものではない。

#### [0022]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、非水溶性の熱可塑性樹脂からなる膜の両面に水溶性樹脂からなる膜を形成した3層膜に、自身を貫通する複数の孔部を形成し、孔部に導電性物質を充填してなる膜であって、使用時に膜を溶解除去し熱圧着することにより膜厚方向のみに電気的接続を行う異方性導電膜が提供されるので、以下の如き効果を奏する。

【0023】(1)使用時に保護膜を溶解除去するので除去前までは熱可塑性樹脂が保護され、更に熱圧着することにより被接続体の接続を行うので信頼性の高い接続が容易に達成される。

【0024】(2)保護膜を溶解除去したとき弾性を有する導電性物質の突起が熱可塑性の面に突出し、この突起が接続に寄与するので、より信頼性の高い接続が実現される。更に接続の際に必要な力は導電性物質の圧縮に必要な力と熱可塑性樹脂の接着に必要な力の和となり、この値は樹脂を大量に排除する必要のある従来の異方性導電膜の場合に必要な力に比べ大幅に小さい。従って、機械的強度が低く圧縮変形し易い被着物の電気的接続も可能となる。

【0025】(3) 圧縮応力がかかった状態で接続が達成され、この状態はそのまま接着剤により保持されるので安定した高い導電性を継続して有することが可能となる。

【0026】(4) 導電性物質が充填される孔部を適当な間隔にとって形成することにより、被着導体の間隔に

ばらつきがある場合にも対応できる。

【0027】(5) 孔部に充填される導電性物質は比較的に広い選択幅の中から弾性及び導電性を自由に調節したものを使用可能である。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の異方性導電膜の製造工程を示す断面図であり、(a)は熱可塑性膜に水溶性膜を被着させた膜を示す図。(b)は(a)の膜に孔部を形成した状態を示す図、(c)は(b)で形成した孔部に導電性物質を充填した状態を示す図。

【図2】本発明の異方性導電膜の被接続物との接続方法\*

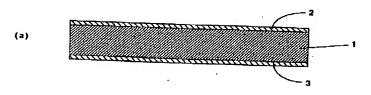
\* を示す断面図であり、(a) は水溶性膜を溶解除去した 状態を示す図、(b) は(a) の異方性導電膜を被接続 物と対向配置させた状態を示す図。(c) は異方性導電 膜の接続状態を示す図。

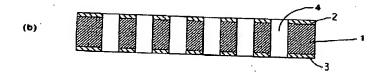
## 【符号の説明】

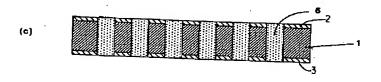
1	熱可塑性物質
2,3	水溶性膜
4	孔部
5	導電性物質
21	被接続物

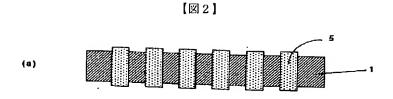
## 【図1】

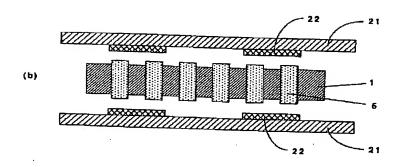
10

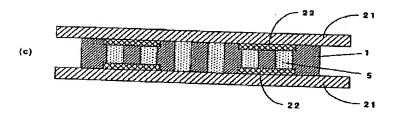












## フロントページの続き

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